

DIAMOND COUNTRY.

Every day something more definitive to the diamond fields is being known:

Gary French, of Colorado, last week exhibited to the people of Denver specimens of rubies, emeralds, amethysts, sapphires and other brilliant stones, which he gathered about three years ago when he was acting as agent for the Navajos. The *Rocky Mountain News* says: He found the gems in large quantities lying on the surface of the ground, in northeastern Arizona, near the Moqui villages. The coveted fields are about three hundred miles from Santa Fe, and extend over a distance of forty miles. At the time he was there these stones were well known; but he asserts that during the past year and a half many have been sent to prominent lapidaries, both in this country and in Europe, and he is inclined to believe that many stones of great value have been gathered. As to whether there were any real diamonds among them he is unable to speak definitely, but he rather inclines to the opinion that there were some of quite fine quality. The Major started from Topeka a few days ago, but before leaving presented some of these stones to the college for its cabinet. He is now on his way to the San Luis valley, and intends to spend the winter in what is now termed the diamond fields.

The Salt Lake Herald of the 30th says: About five weeks ago a company was formed in this city, of business men and merchants, called the Savage Gem Company, for the purpose of sending out an expedition to prospect the reported diamond region somewhere on the borders of New Mexico and Arizona. Four weeks ago we chronicled the departure of Mr. Savage for the purpose named, and yesterday afternoon a letter was received from him bearing date New Mexico, August 17th, which was accompanied by tangible evidence of his success in the shape of a quantity of small stones of the kind called precious, and including rubies, emeralds, garnets, opals, sapphires, etc., enough to nearly half fill a cigar box. The emeralds are a pale green and not so deep in color as those deemed most valuable. Some of the rubies, though rough and mostly small, will make handsome stones. He writes that there is great excitement relative to the diamonds in settlements through which he passed. Some of the stones are said to be very like the South African diamonds by those who have seen both, and a few of these have been sent on East for a report on their value.

A LONDON JOURNAL ON DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Four or five letters from Dr. Livingstone, two to the *New York Herald*, and others to Dr. Waller, have been published this week, and others have been received by the Royal Geographical Society. They contain interesting intelligence about the native races, particularly one about the people of Manyema, a race who are more like the Egyptians than the modern negroes; and full, also, of descriptions of the slave trade, which it is evident kills civilization where it would otherwise have sprung up. They are, however, full also of complaints, principally directed against Dr. Kirk, who, we imagine, will completely clear himself, and are written with an uneasy, or, to speak plainly, a vulgar jocularity, as foreign to the great traveler's character as it is possible to conceive. Dr. Livingstone writing about chiefs "bulbous below the waists," and describing black girls as "dolls" and "luscious," who adorn themselves by "filling their splendid teeth to points like cats' teeth," but who are "very sisterish," and quoting *Punch*, parodying Lowell, and comparing the faces of Zanzibar slaves to "London door-knockers," which some specious iron-founder thought were like those of lions, is not in the Dr. Livingstone whom we have all known. The letters all suggest that the great traveler, left to himself for three years, seeing no white face, believing himself abandoned, sick, hungry and broken-hearted, has become ulcerated in mind, has even perhaps sustained some temporary injury to his intellectual powers. His discoveries evidently puzzle Sir H. Rawlinson, and he has forwarded his diary to his daughter, sealed, with orders that it shall not be opened until his return or death.

TEA.

According to the testimony of Mr. Warrington, a chemist, before a select committee of Parliament, "the tea" which is imported in immense quantities for the purpose of adulterating genuine teas, contains about fifty per cent. of earthy matter and fifty per cent. of coloring matter, rice and tea dust, the sweepings of the floors on which tea has been cured. Until very recently a patent was in existence for the manufacture of British tea out of the leaves of the aloe, elm, apple, rose, willow and poplar trees. Within a few years the Chinese have paid particular attention to the gathering and curing of the leaves of the willow, which are extensively used for adulteration of some varieties of tea by the order of importers. Consequently the fact that a particular chest of tea is imported direct from China is no proof that it has not been tampered with. Let no one imagine that coffee is safer than tea. For aside from the nauseous compounds that are sold for roasted and ground coffee, a Liverpool house has taken out a patent for manufacturing chicory and compressing it into the form of coffee berries, so that even experienced eyes cannot detect the counterfeit from the genuine. Which shows that our drinks are fearfully and wonderfully made.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, June 6, 1872.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in a National Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on June 5 and 6, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

1. During eleven years of its supremacy, it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of the great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public land freely given to actual settlers; immigration encouraged and protected, and a full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates; the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions of rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year; a great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe that the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation; neither law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, and not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a system by laws which shall abolish the sale of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public office, without practical effecting a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to the grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homesteads for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and revenue, except such as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquor, be raised by duties on importations, the duties on which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing a fairer wage to the laborer, and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union; their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the wisdom of the Government should be directed for their comfort and the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause of such disability.

9. The doctrine of free trade and free European ports is a dangerous and unwise one, and we are opposed to it. A subject always a subject, and a last, through the efforts of the Republic, has been abandoned, and the American people of the individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our citizens against the assumption of unalienable rights by their former governments, and to secure a national and careful enforcement of the reduction to voluntary immigration.

10. The striking privilege ought to be abolished, and every preparation for a speedy solution in the case of strikes.

11. Among the questions which press for attention, is the one which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the fact of the shipping legislation as to the division and the complete field for capital and labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of mutual profits these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have fully fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and unreasonable oppressions in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and the safety of the people to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce the perpetration of the public debt as a national crime. We would not only stop the addition of the principal, but the use of the money of interest on the balance, and we would see that our excellent national currency is not perfected by a speedy movement to its redemption.

14. The Government should protect its obligations to the people, and freedom; their administration to the people, and the honest demands of every citizen for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve of the action of Congress in extending amnesty to the lately rebellious, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with the rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and shipbuilding.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity and illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and, with him at our head, we start to-day on a new march to victory.

OURSELVES.

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Published in the interests of the Republican Party; a medium of local news; an advocate of what promises best to the community by whom it is surrounded; a medium for the frank discussion of all the issues of the times; and a vehicle in which the business men of the State and city may make known their propositions and purposes.

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LAWYERS—DRUGGISTS

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HENRY R. MIGHELS,
Proprietor New Appeal.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN State Central Committee, held in this city on SATURDAY, July 27, 1872, the following business was transacted:

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Union Republican party be held at Reno on Wednesday, the 25th of September next, at 12 o'clock a. m., to nominate three Presidential Electors, one Member of Congress, one Justice of the Supreme Court, and one State Printer, and the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before said Convention.

Resolved, That each county be entitled to one delegate at large, one for each 100 votes, and one for each fraction over 50 votes cast for Alfred Helm, elected Clerk of the Supreme Court at the general election of 1870.

Resolved, That in accordance with the resolution of the last Republican State Convention, the various County Central Committees, so far as the same may be practicable, be advised to cause the primary elections to be conducted as follows:

First—In each election precinct clubs shall be organized, the members of which shall vote at the headquarters of the club for delegates to the County and State Conventions.

Second—No person shall vote who is not a member of the club; and in every precinct where there is a Registry Agent he shall also be a voter registered for the ensuing election.

Third—That the test for club membership required of voters shall be: Will you support the regular Republican ticket at the next election—National, State and County—and the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia, and such further test as the respective County Committees may prescribe?

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that a contest at the primary elections between the candidates for United States Senator should be avoided, and that in order to avoid such contest, a plan should be devised by which the voters at the general election may have an opportunity of expressing their preference for United States Senator on their ballots, and that the members elected to the Legislature shall be considered instructed in accordance with such preference, and we recommend this subject to the attention of the various County Central Committees.

Delegates are apportioned to the several counties as follows:

Churchill	1
Douglas	2
Esmeralda	3
Elko	4
Humboldt	5
Lyon	6
Lincoln	7
Nye	8
Ormsby	9
Storey	10
Washoe	11
White Pine	12
Total	90

C. C. BATTERMAN, Chairman.

GEO. A. KING, Secretary.

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Virginia, Nev., January 1, 1872.